

cause of complaint during my administration."

The editors asked how soon freedom of the press would be realized. Count Witte begged them to wait until the country was appeased. He said he was now formulating a project for a wider electoral law. He favored universal suffrage in the future.

The Premier was manifestly disappointed by the unresponsiveness of the editors, and he asked them at least not to oppose him.

#### WORKMEN DEMAND AMNESTY.

The workmen's organizations will maintain their arrangements to continue the strike until the Emperor proclaims amnesty for political offenders.

The central strike committee has issued the following proclamation:

"The manifesto published yesterday fully demonstrates the powerlessness of the autocracy and the Government in conflict with a revolution."

"Realizing that the end was nigh the autocracy again gives way before the overwhelming pressure of the widespread revolutionary movement, which is assuming a more acute form before the organized whole of the political strike and an armed conflict. The autocracy hopes by means of this favorite method to introduce dissension among the struggling nations."

"The manifesto is proclaimed without political amnesty and to the accompaniment of martial law and executions. The rights bought by the people at the price of countless lives can be assured and promulgated only by them, and the sole way to effectually give real appeasement to the land and people lies in the immediate convocation of a constitutional assembly elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrages of all adult citizens without distinction of sex, creed or nationality, and by the provisions of all guarantees of civil freedom."

"The political strike continues."

Owing to rumors that a mob intended to attack the prisons and release the political prisoners unless they received amnesty, Count Witte telephoned to the prison governors if they were attacked to assure the mob that amnesty would be decided in a few days. The Premier has also intimated that universal suffrage may be granted before the first elections for the National Assembly are held.

An edition of the *Official Messenger*, on a sheet half the usual size, was published to-day with the text of the manifesto and was eagerly bought. No other newspaper is on sale. The manifesto is being telegraphed to every town and village throughout Russia and is to be read in every church.

Immense congregations, composed of all classes of people, assembled in Kazan Cathedral and the other churches of the city to give thanks for the Emperor's promise of civil liberty. Thousands of candles were burned before the images of the saints, especially that of Nicholas the Miracle Worker. Citizens decorated their houses with flags.

SHIP TO TAKE AWAY AMERICANS.

In response to information furnished by the American Embassy, the United States Government authorized the embassy to charter a ship to remove the Americans here if it became necessary.

The Cossack patrols, not having heard the news of the Emperor's proclamation, were wholly at a loss last night to understand why the crowds in the streets suddenly began singing "God Save the Czar" instead of the "Marseillaise."

CZAR SAID TO HAVE VISITED CAPITAL.

It was reported to-day that the Czar, in a closed motor car, visited the Winter Palace this morning and afterward returned to Peterhof. This is officially denied, and it is announced that he remains at Peterhof.

A telegram from Odessa says that four ships of the Black Sea squadron arrived there to-day in a state of mutiny and that the mutineers are threatening to bombard the town.

The Governor telegraphed that the situation was desperate. Count Witte replied: "The Czar has just signed a constitution."

LETTING THE MOB WORK OFF STEAM.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—(10:30 P. M.)—The streets are in possession of noisy, revolutionary crowds, who have stopped traffic and are appropriating the thoroughfares to their own purposes. The authorities are not interfering with them, having evidently decided that it would be best to allow the populace to blow off steam in their own way. Scarcely a policeman can be seen, and the troops are carefully hidden.

Unarmed soldiers off duty are seized by the demonstrators and made to join in the revels. The soldiers seem unwilling to do so.

A huge mob of working men, many of them armed with vodka, have surrounded the Winter Palace. They are compelling passers by to salute the red flag.

RED FLAG OVER THE UNIVERSITY.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Temps* telegraphs:

"A red flag floats above the cross that surmounts the University and the crowd that occupies the space in front of the building is wearing red cockades but is maintaining order. No police or soldiers are present."

"Orators are utilizing the balcony over the main entrance to make violent speeches advising their hearers to go by groups throughout the town and summon the people to meet in the Kazan Place, where they may proclaim their grievances."

"An officer of marines, pointing to the barracks because his brothers, fearing the marines would join the people, would open fire."

"The mob has started toward the Winter Palace, singing revolutionary songs."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Revue* says that the fact that the Czar's manifesto contains no promises of political amnesty irritates the workmen's associations, which have resolved to continue the strike.

Telegraphing later, the *Revue's* correspondent says that the city presents a

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singular aspect. Some of the people, mad with joy, are rushing about the streets cheering, while others are annoyed at the absence of an amnesty declaration in the manifesto.

Disorders are recurring in St. Petersburg. The strike has ended on the Moscow and St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kazan and Moscow and Archangel railways, the three great lines of northern Russia.

ODESSA CELEBRATES.

ODESSA, Oct. 31.—The population is beside itself with joy over the news of the Czar's proclamation. The military patrols are now being withdrawn from the streets, or stand at attention and sympathetically salute the multitude.

The candidate for the National Assembly was carried through the streets aloft on the people's shoulders.

All the chief thoroughfares are continuously thronged with enthusiastic crowds, which are so dense as to completely prevent traffic. A few stranded carriages serve as platforms, from which students and other orators harangue the multitude. All the speakers urge the people to use their present liberty to the utmost pending the fulfillment of the promises contained in the Czar's manifesto.

Speaking from a balcony of the Governor's palace, Gen. Kaubars, Commander-in-Chief of this military district, congratulated a dense crowd upon attaining constitutional freedom. He saluted a red flag carried by students.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

The City Council has formed itself into a temporary committee of public safety, and, in the presence of delegates from all the local revolutionary branches, the trade guilds, industrial organizations, the Jewish Bund and learned professions decreed the expulsion of the military, the disarmament of the police, the deposition of the Civil Governor, the immediate release of all political prisoners. The committee also formulated an urgent appeal for full amnesty to all political prisoners already condemned.

A copy of these decrees was handed to Gen. Kaubars, who immediately removed the troops to beyond the city boundaries.

It is reported that the Civil Governor has fled.

SOME DISTURBANCES.

Unfortunately, the rejoicings have been marred by disturbances, resulting in many persons being killed and wounded. The cause of the outbreaks is not easy to discover. The populace ascribe them to deliberate provocation by the Cossacks and the police resenting the triumphal manifestations.

There was one scrimmage in the square in front of the house, where a man shot a Cossack's horse. This led to an immediate attack upon the crowd. Many were injured by the Cossacks' whips. The municipality protested to Gen. Kaubars, who took the view that the Cossacks had been attacked. He said he could not permit any insults to his Majesty's troops.

JEW BAITING LEADS TO KILLING.

Meanwhile Jew baiting began in Dalmatzi street. Fifty men alleged to have been disguised as police, followed by a mob of roughs, attacked Jewish shops. Students and other sympathizers hastened to the rescue of the Jews. Then Cossacks arrived on the gallop and began firing on all sides. Many persons were killed or wounded.

The whole district was quickly in an uproar of mixed fights. It is stated that 200 were killed and wounded. The fighting continues late this evening, but as the district is in a somewhat remote suburb it is difficult to get information.

The city is getting excited and panicky over the rumors that are afloat. The municipality is busily enrolling students and other citizens to form a civil guard to replace the police, who have been disbanded.

RIOTERS SHOT DOWN IN POLAND.

WARSAW, Oct. 31.—The Czar's manifesto brought anything but peace here. The populace has no confidence in his Majesty's promises, especially in the absence of amnesty for political prisoners.

Throughout the afternoon and evening parts of the city were in an uproar, and there were several encounters with the troops. Hundreds of railway men stormed the prison to release their delegates confined therein. The troops fired on them, killing three and wounding several.

There has been fighting in several neighboring places. Soldiers were ordered to disperse a procession at Pabianice. They fired into the crowd, killing eight and wounding twenty-four.

The strikers at Sosnowice imprisoned the local chief of police and took possession of the printing offices. They compelled the printers to set up revolutionary songs instead of the Czar's manifesto.

Troops fired on a body of demonstrators at Piotrkow, wounding several of them. There is almost perpetual fighting at Lodz, where, it is stated, the military governor has ordered the troops to suppress all revolutionary disturbances without mercy. Many have been killed and wounded by volleys fired in different parts of the town.

FRESH DEMANDS OF THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is as impossible as

useless to try to forecast the result of the publication of the Czar's charter of freedom. The first scenes of uproarious joy bespoke intense satisfaction, but these have been followed by obstinate questionings, doubts and distrust, which now awake the ugliest forebodings.

The wind, which had subsided, remarks the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telegraph*, now threatens to be followed by a whirlwind, and the bloodless revolution threatens to be followed by a bloody, wanton revolt. The Socialist and other extremists are unanimous in declaring that the concessions are inadequate.

They assert that the constitution was wrung from the Czar by their efforts, but no notice is taken of them in the manifesto and nothing has been done for them. They refuse to be pacified, and declare that they will combine to continue the struggle.

They have formulated fresh demands, which were confirmed on Tuesday by numerous revolutionary meetings. The demands are for complete political amnesty, the formation of a national militia to guarantee the rights formulated in the manifesto, the repeal of martial law in the empire and the abolition of capital punishment.

These, they insist, must be conceded immediately.

They refuse to give the Ministers time to convert words into acts, but will push their demands insistently, even if their efforts culminate in the appointment of a military dictatorship.

Referring to this uncompromising attitude, the *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that dispassionate people maintain that no government, not even a republican one, would or could allow itself to be dictated to in this manner, especially before it had fully constituted itself into an organized body.

The present Government, although it is actuated by a manifestly sincere desire to meet the people half way and to realize every reasonable demand of the nation, cannot accept this programme in its entirety on the spur of the moment.

Political amnesty is already being drawn and will be proclaimed the very moment it has been formulated in legal phraseology. The repeal of martial law will also be effected as soon as the ferment among the people and especially among the roughs has subsided, and with the disappearance of these special measures Gen. Trepoft's role will also have become superfluous.

As to a national militia under the workmen's guidance the Government has no guarantees and is unlikely to receive any that an armed force thus created in a twinkling would not be turned against the heads of the State and used in an attempt to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic. For this and kindred reasons the present Ministry must meet all demands of this nature with an emphatic refusal, and it believes that none of the reasonable and orderly elements of Russian society will withhold their sympathy and support.

A PESSIMISTIC VIEW.

The *Times's* St. Petersburg correspondent takes a pessimistic view of the situation. He says:

"The constitution granted Monday comes too late. It has satisfied nobody except the most moderate element, which is devoid of any influence in the political evolution of Russia. The imperial manifesto has served as a signal for renewed conflicts."

"The delays and blunders of the Government and long and heart-breaking oppression have created a resolute army, which refuses to parley with its oppressors, scorns their terms and demands nothing less than unconditional surrender."

"The inhabitants of St. Petersburg, whose political education is vastly more advanced than that of a great majority of the provincials, remain passively, if not actively, on the side of the revolutionists. The manifesto is regarded as an avowal of weakness and as an incitement to further agitation."

"We are thus face to face with a situation that is perhaps more serious than ever. The manifesto has fallen flat. It is doubtful whether even in happier times its execution by Count Witte, magnified into a sort of dictator of the heart, would, in view of the profound distrust which he has the misfortune to engender, meet general acceptance."

"In the present circumstances his task is doomed to failure. The apostles of optimism proclaim with unshaken confidence that the uproar will soon cause the Moderates

to gain the upper hand. I cannot share this hopeful view. The men who are directing the present movement have given only too ample evidence of their ability to carry out their purposes."

The correspondent, after describing revolutionary meetings he attended in various places during the day, says he cannot transcribe the speeches. They can't be summarized in one word, defiance, in pacific form, but the political strife is to be followed when the due time comes by a recourse to arms.

THINKS WITTE WILL FAIL.

Berlin Paper Believes Corrupt Officialism Will Spoil His Programme.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The *Tagblatt* calls Russia's grant of a constitution the bankruptcy of the autocracy. It believes, however, that Witte will not be able to carry out his programme owing to the power of a corrupt officialism, until the latter has been regenerated.

The *Vossische Zeitung* does not consider the grant of a constitution in a political sense only, but as a partial declaration of principle. It echoes the *Tagblatt's* opinion as to Russian officialism.

Russian stocks were very favorably affected by the news of the Czar's manifesto. They rose 4 points. Bank and railroad stocks were also stranger.

SPECIAL TAMMANY BALLOTS.

For Use if the Official Ballots Don't Get Around in Time.

Registered voters throughout the city received yesterday through the mails in envelopes bearing the imprint of Tammany Hall partial sample ballots. These were printed on the usual pink paper and contained only two columns—the first, under the Republican emblem, blank; the second, under the Democratic star, filled out with the complete Tammany ticket for the district in which the recipient lives.

On the margin of the sample ballot was printed this notice:

"On election day, the ballot clerk will hand every voter his official ballot, properly filled. Preserve this ballot, as in case of the loss of the official ballot this ballot will be received by the inspectors of election."

And accompanying it the following quotation from the election law:

"Election Law, Sec. 108. If for any cause the official ballot shall not be provided as required by law at any polling place upon the opening of the polls for an election thereat, or if the supply of official ballots shall be exhausted before the polls are closed, unofficial ballots, printed or written, made as nearly as practicable in the form of the official ballot, may be used."

Some suspicious persons thought that they scented in this a forecast by Tammany that the official ballot would not be printed in time. They always have been.

The Hearst men announced on hearing of this ballot that they, too, would get one out if there was occasion for it.

TOURS OF THE CANDIDATES.

McClellan in Two Boroughs Tonight.

Hearst in Three—Yves in Brooklyn.

Mayor McClellan will speak to-night at these places: Schuetzen Park, Long Island City; Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third street, and Tammany Hall.

William M. Evans will speak to-night at 11:30 A. M. at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, and at noon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At night he will speak at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's place; Hudson River Athletic Club, 250 West Thirty-fourth street; Sulzer's Park, West Farms, near 175th street subway station; Zeltner's Hall, 170th street and Third avenue, and Baden Hall, Freeman street and Intervale avenue, The Bronx.

He is a preacher, he ought not to be ashamed about it; there isn't anything dishonorable about being a preacher. Is he a drinker? Well, the law recognizes that as a legitimate pursuit. I have known good men in that business. I know good men to-day in that business. I have got nothing to say against a legitimate business. I have nothing to say against a man that is honestly making his living as a bartender, or has made it as a bartender, but I have got a whole lot against the man who ever made his living as a bartender and is ashamed of it. [Applause.] But I don't know whether he is a bartender or not. I am only asking these things. [Laughter.] Murphy was a bartender. [Laughter.]

"I believe Oakley was. Oakley was the only leader that knew anything about the fellow. [Long pause.] By gracious, somewhere back in the eighties there was a bartender in Stewart's by the name of Oakley. [Laughter.] He was a very good fellow. [Laughter.]

"And now, though perhaps he may be an excellent bartender, but we have got a right to know. There is nothing dishonorable in mixing drinks. But I think we must all concede and every honest bartender does, that isn't the best kind of training for the Mayoralty of the city of New York."

"I merely cite this as an illustration of how men, how these people put up are mere puppets; a man takes his nomination for office in that way handed to him, without having anything to do with it, and the voters having any voice in it. Will he serve us or will he serve the boss?"

"I think it is no improvement or improvement. We have a right to know and we know perfectly well that that person cannot serve us; he must serve his creator."

THE SLOUM DISASTER.

At the Arlington Hall meeting, in the district where many Sloum supporters are, Mr. Jerome took up the statement of Osborne that he had been negligent in prosecuting those responsible for the Sloum disaster. After going over the Sloum disaster led to the taking of the case to the United States Court, Mr. Jerome added:

"But we took no chances. In order that, if there was any slip anywhere else, we could endeavor to bring these men to

## Two Great Stories

Two stories stand out in the November McClure's (now on sale), two stories of war and death, and of love greater than either war or death. "The Last Love-Feast," by Basil King, with pictures by Andre Castaigne; "The Substitute," by Samuel Hopkins Adams, illustrated by Louis Loeb. These are stories of life as it is lived, real, strong and human.

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## I'M RUNNING AGAINST MURPHY

SAJ JEROME, WHEN CHEERS FOR HEARST INTERRUPT HIM.

Tells of a District Leader of Whom He Asked "Where Did He Get It?" "Where Didn't He Get It?" Was the Answer—Curiously About Metcovan.

Two meetings, one on the edge of the East Side, in Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's place, and the other in a hall at 250 West Thirty-fourth street, which was once a church, were addressed by District Attorney Jerome last night.

At both meetings he hammered away at the boss system, as represented by Charles F. Murphy. Sometimes he used ridicule and sarcasm and the crowds whooped with delight. Sometimes he used solemn denunciation and warning against the gradual demoralization and disintegration of the spirit of American liberty, and the response, though not so uproarious, had in it a businesslike undertone of determination and anger which seemed to mean much to those who were following Mr. Jerome.

After asking his time honored but (in the evident estimation of his audience) never time worn, question: "Where did Murphy get it?" Mr. Jerome told of asking that question of a leader in Tammany Hall and of getting the answer:

"Why, Mr. Jerome, where didn't he get it?"

Mr. Jerome wouldn't tell who the leader was. He had much to say of Mr. McGowan as a specimen boss-picked candidate and asked questions about Mr. McGowan's antecedents which excited the curiosity of his hearers.

RUNNING AGAINST MURPHY.

When Mr. Jerome mentioned Mr. Hearst, incidentally, there was a good deal of a demonstration among the Hearst supporters in the audience. He replied to it by emphasizing that he was not in the Mayoralty campaign, but was "running against Charles F. Murphy for District Attorney."

Some disturbance was caused at the beginning of the West Thirty-fourth street meeting by the tooting and roaring of the engines of the Murphy contracting firm near the building. Policeman Riordan of Mr. Jerome's staff ascertained that the noise was not being made in the cause of actual work, and with the aid of the precinct police he had it stopped.

The platform at this old church meeting looked down on a prizing building which had been the home of an athletic club for several months. Mr. Jerome said:

"In the kaleidoscopic changes of this campaign one passes practically from the pulpit to the ring. [Applause.] And yet that roped inclosure, while it may stand for a sort of sport that some people are in for, about has meant many a time pick, grift and unwillingness to yield to any one. It has been symbolical in a base way, as some might say, of the character of the man who has been elected to this office. [Applause.]

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